

BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough
for the Year ended 31st December, 1966

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BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL

Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

January to April, 1966

The Mayor, Councillor
Mrs. D. Charlton
Chairman, Alderman
D. Richmond

Deputy Chairman, Councillor
F. Jacques, J.P.

Aldermen—C. Chambers
W. C. Pounder

Councillors—R. Barker-Platts
T. I. Boagey
J. Bowers
W. W. Emerson
R. Garraghan
D. Waller
W. Wilkinson

May to December, 1966

The Mayor, Councillor
D. Waller

Chairman, Alderman
D. Richmond

Deputy Chairman, Councillor
F. Jacques, J.P.

Aldermen—C. Chambers
W. C. Pounder

Councillors—R. Barker-Platts
T. I. Boagey
J. Bowers
W. W. Emerson
Mrs. D. Charlton
R. Garraghan
W. Wilkinson

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

L. R. BENHAM, M.B., B.S.(Melb.), D.P.H.(Lond.).

Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector :

G. A. WARD, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate of R.S.H. and Public Health Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of R.S.H. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of R.S.H. as Smoke Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

NICHOLAS SCOTT MOHON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate of R.S.H. and Public Health Inspectors Joint Board

Certificate of R.S.H. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

Resigned April, 1966

HARRY VAINES

Certificate of R.S.H. and Public Health Inspectors Joint Board

Health Visitors and School Nurse :

Miss M. BUCHANAN, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. S.C.M.

Mrs. A. M. CARTLIDGE, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. S.C.M.

Miss I. S. HIND, S.R.N., Cert. S.C.M.

Clerks :

Mr. N. POUNDER

Miss D. RITCHIE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FREDERIC STREET,
HARTLEPOOL.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Hartlepool*

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Hartlepool and the work of the services provided by the Durham County Council Health and Welfare services for the year 1966.

The Report embodies detailed statistical information which conforms to the pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

The Birth rate for the year (15.70 per 1,000 of the population) is lower than that recorded the previous year (17.19).

The Death Rate (14.64) reveals an increase over that for 1965 (11.27) and above the National Average.

The number of deaths of infants during the year was 14 as compared with 9 for the previous year. The former figure gives the Infant Mortality Rate of 48.27 per 1,000 live births which figure is higher than the corresponding National Average rate of 19.0.

Apart from the 218 cases of measles in the year as compared with 181 the previous year the incidence of infectious diseases was insignificant.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

L. R. BENHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA

Area (Acres)	1,841
Population (estimated mid-1966)	18,110
Population (Census, 1961)	17,674
Rateable Value	£621,690
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£2,470

Total Number of New Houses completed in 1966

by Council with subsidy	86
by Council without Subsidy	—
by private builders	32
by other housing authority	—
Total number of dwelling houses occupied 31st Dec. 1966	5,328

Extracts from Vital Statistics :

Registrar General's Comparability Factors :—

Births	0.98.	Deaths	1.41.
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live births—legitimate	136	128	264
illegitimate	9	17	26

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population—

	Crude	16.2
	Adjusted	15.70
Illegitimate births as a % of live births ..	9.0%	
Still-births	22.0%	

Infantile Mortality Rates—

Total rate for all infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Under 1 year	48.27
legitimate births	49.23
illegitimate births	38.46

Neo-Natal Rate—

Under 4 weeks	27.58
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Early Neo-Natal Rate—

Infant Mortality Rate under 1 week per 1,000	27.58
--	-------

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live

and still births	44.07
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Maternal Mortality Rate—

Nil

These rates are calculated on small figures i.e. total birth 280, and total deaths 14 for the year 1966.

Death Rate—

Crude or unadjusted No. of deaths per 1,000 population	10.38
Adjusted death rate	14.64

POPULATION.

The estimated population mid-1966 as supplied by the Registrar-General was 18,110.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registrar-General's Estimated Population</i>
Population by 1952 Census	17,080
1953	16,940
1954	16,940
1955	16,900
1956	16,960
1957	17,060
1958	17,200
1959	17,280
1960	17,340
1961	17,710
Population by 1961 Census	17,674
1962	17,990
1963	18,210
1964	18,100
1965	18,090
1966	18,110

The distribution of the population throughout the wards during the year is indicated by the following figures based on the number of electors in the wards.

St. Hilda	2,308	Throston	2,860	Central	2,408
Brus	2,464	Hart	3,113	King Oswy	4,957

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of applicants on Waiting List as at 31st December, 1966.

Doubled-up	..	..	113
Overcrowded	..	..	51
Ordinary	..	..	376
Special	..	..	84
Total			<u>624</u>

No. of houses completed and let 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1966	83
North-Eastern Housing Association	Nil
No. of houses becoming available for re-letting during the same period	70
No. of families rehoused as special cases on Medical Grounds	18
No. of families rehoused on account of Tuberculosis.. ..	Nil

The figure of 624 applicants for Council houses must be analysed in order to assess the position wherein there are a number of applicants in a town with 5,328 houses, 2,729 of which have been built since the end of the war and since slum clearance commenced.

Applicants can be divided up thus :—

Doubled-up families living with other families ; families having own tenancy but living in overcrowded conditions as assessed by the Council's points scheme ; Families having own tenancy but with no overcrowding.

Although 50% of applicants have no urgent need for rehousing from a health point of view, they very naturally would like a new house with its corresponding amenities. These however, should only be considered when all others, whose applications are based on bad sanitary conditions, or on medical grounds, have been disposed of in order of merit.

The figures of families 'living-in' show an increase of 21 when compared with those given in the 1965 Report. The question of 'living-in' is a very serious one and should be carefully watched. Every effort should be made to reduce the number of these applicants as speedily as possible. There is always an increased risk of the spread of infection where two families live together or where there is overcrowding.

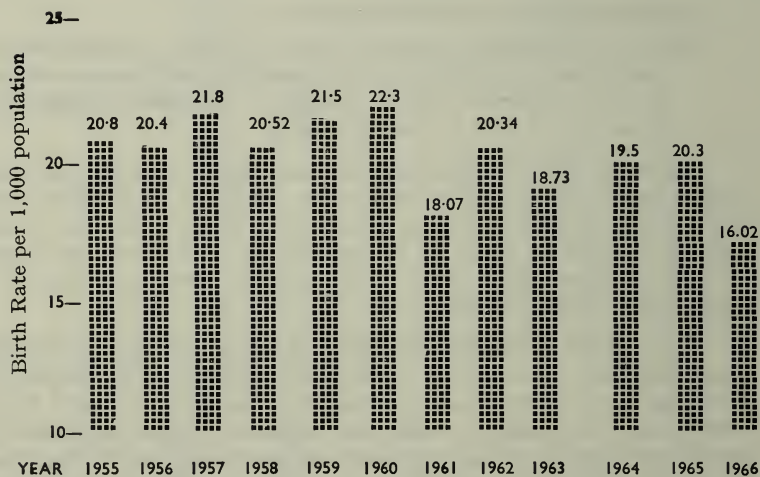
Doubled-up families share a kitchen, W.C. and scullery but not sleeping accommodation. Families 'living-in' have common meals and live as a family although there may be one or more married sons or daughters sharing the accommodation.

BIRTHS.

There were 290 births in the Borough in 1966 as compared with 311 in 1965. The crude birth rate for 1966 was 16.2. A glance at the diagram below shows a decrease in the birth rate on last year's figures.

			Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	136	128	264
Illegitimate	..	..	9	17	26
				Total	290
Still Births—Legitimate	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	..	..	1	—	1
				Total	5

Borough of Hartlepool—Crude Birth Rate 1956-1966.
Average 16.02



DEATHS.

There were 188 deaths, which in a population of 18,110 makes a crude death rate of 14.64. The crude death rate for 1965 was 17.19 and the adjusted death rate was 15.79, which compares with 14.64 in 1966. The comparable rates for England and Wales for 1966 was 11.7.

Borough of Hartlepool.—Table to show causes of death during 1966 for the main causes and for Tuberculosis. (Figures for 1965 are given for comparison).

CAUSES OF DEATH	1965		1966	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	2	2	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	2	15	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	2	—	—
Malignant neoplasm uterus ..	—	1	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	7	8	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	11	—	—
Coronary disease, angina ..	27	12	21	9
Hypertension with heart disease ..	2	—	—	—
Other heart disease	10	14	—	—
Other circulatory disease	3	5	—	2
Influenza	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	9	3	9	4
Bronchitis	11	6	11	5
Other diseases of resp. system ..	1	—	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	—	4	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	7	9	9
Motor vehicles accidents	1	1	4	1
All other accidents	1	2	2	3
Suicide	1	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—

Such diseases as lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary disease are those which are associated with heavy smoking. The figures for 1965 are compared in the table below and show that the diseases associated with smoking account for the greatest number of deaths chiefly amongst men. It is long past the time when this completely unnecessary utterly harmful form of self indulgence was abandoned.

Indeed it is odd that so much illness, suffering and death so easily and cheaply prevented by abstinence alone has stirred the consciences of individuals so little.

Deaths for Lung Cancer—Bronchitis—Coronary Diseases.

	1966		1965	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
	47	14	36	14
Totals		61		50

GENERAL PROVISIONS of HEALTH SERVICES for HARTLEPOOL.

Hospitals (under the control of the Hartlepoons Hospital Management Committee).

Infectious Diseases. These are admitted to Brierton Hospital which still maintains a number of beds for the common infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis. Brierton Hospital is now the main Hospital for cases of tuberculosis. Cases for whose treatment facilities are not available there, are admitted to hospitals outside the area.

General Hospital. In March, 1956 certain changes were made regarding the admission of patients to the General Hospital in the area, so that now the Cameron Hospital deals only with Obstetric and Gynaecological cases.

Hartlepoons Hospital admits Accidents, Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat Cases and Children.

The General Hospital deals with Medical and Surgical cases and the following clinics are also held there :—Ophthalmic, Skin diseases and Psychiatric.

General Medical Practitioners.

The Executive Council for the County of Durham is the body responsible for the administration of the National Health Service insofar as the General Practitioner Service in Hartlepool is concerned.

Midwives. The Domiciliary Midwifery Service is a County Council Service. The Midwives serving Hartlepool are: Nurse Fraine, The Bungalow, Grove Street; Nurse Naisbett, 70 Ridlington Way.

Home Nursing Service. Home nursing is the responsibility of Durham County Council. There are two nurses: Nurse O Carter, 7 Clifford Close, Hartlepool; Nurse K. M. Hart, 7 North Drive, West Hartlepool. Relief Nurse A. Cornforth, 162 King Oswy Drive, Hartlepool.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Infant Welfare Clinic. Durham County Council Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Frederic Street Clinic—every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

West View Clinic—every Thursday, (Health Visitors Session)
9-0 a.m. to 12 noon 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

Sunlight Clinic—every Thursday 9 a.m. — 10 a.m. West View
Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic. This clinic is held at Frederic Street as follows :—

Monday morning—9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Wednesday morning—9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Friday morning—treatment only—no doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmic School Clinic. This clinic is held at Frederic Street, on the first and third Wednesday each month from 1-30 p.m. to 3 p.m. appointments only.

School Dental Clinic. Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and
1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Chest Clinic. The chest clinic is held at Brierton Hospital, West Hartlepool for Hartlepool patients by appointment.

Venereal Diseases Clinic. This Clinic is held at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, as follows :—

Males—Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Females—Mondays at 2 p.m.

Ambulance Service. The Ambulance Service in Hartlepool is a Durham County Council Service. One ambulance is stationed in Hartlepool and is controlled from the West Hartlepool Ambulance Station.

The control is continually manned and receives calls for ambulance transport and transmits necessary instructions. Where necessary the County Ambulance is supplemented by the ambulances of West Hartlepool.

The ambulance stationed in Hartlepool covers also parts of the Stockton Rural area.

Usage of Ambulance Service—Hartlepool, 1966.

	Cases carried			Mileage Travelled	Journeys
	Stretcher	Sitting	Total		
By County vehicle stationed in Hartlepool	884 (807)	6492 (7862)	7376 (8669)	33207 (32122)	1951

Figures in brackets are for the year 1965.

NOTE :—In addition to the above, the services of the neighbouring County Depots are also utilised particularly on occasions when economy can be effected by co-ordinating journeys.

Figures of interest as applying on the 31st December, 1966

Hartlepool children in the care of Durham County Council :

In Children's Homes and Nurseries	21
In approved schools	11

Hartlepool persons maintained by Durham County Council :

Number of persons maintained in hostels ..	17
Number of mentally subnormal on the register ..	81
Number of blind persons on the register	41
Hartlepool persons on Tuberculosis Register ..	42

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of notifications of cases of infectious diseases and also the number of deaths for 1965 and for 1966.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease	1965		1966	
	Total cases notified	Number of Deaths	Total cases notified	Number of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	—	5	—
Measles	181	—	218	—
Whooping Cough	42	—	8	—
Dysentery	14	—	5	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	4	1

The age-group distribution of cases of infectious diseases for the year 1966 :—

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Measles	12	27	36	30	36	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis P. N.P.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4

Notifiable Diseases.

The notifiable diseases which are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of districts under the provisions of the Public Health Act are Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus and Enteric or Relapsing Fever.

Apart from these notifiable diseases there are others which include Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 Medical Practitioners are required to notify cases of food poisoning.

Scarlet Fever.

5 cases was reported during the year 1966.

Tuberculosis.

During the year there were 4 new cases reported and there was 1 death from this disease.

Measles.

218 cases were notified in 1966 as against 181 in 1965. The table shows comparable figures over the past 10 years, and striking fluctuations.

Notified Cases of Measles—Hartlepool.

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of cases notified	540	5	539	59	325	—	189	145	181	218

Whooping Cough.

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. cases notified	148	3	2	171	1	13	36	1	42	8

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of Diphtheria in the Borough during 1966.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported in the Borough during 1966.

The scheme of vaccination was continued as shown in the following table :.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination 1966.

Age Group	No. of persons who have received:
	3 doses Oral vaccine
Children born in 1966 ..	8
Children born in 1965 ..	40
Children born in 1964 ..	15
Children born in 1963 ..	7
Children born between 1959-62	16
Children under 16	4
No. of persons who have received reinforcing doses oral.	19

B.C.G. Vaccination

No. of children Skin Tested	316
No. of children vaccinated	185
No. of children Positive	96
No. of children not vaccinated owing to ill health	22
No. of children absent at time of reading	13

Immunisation.

Immunisation of the child population is undertaken by the local practitioners using triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Immunisations carried out during the year 1966.

(either singly or in combination).

Completed Primary Course						Others under age 16	Total
Year of Birth							
	1963	1965	1964	1963	59-62		
Diphtheria	17	49	8	—	67	6	147
Whooping Cough	17	48	8	—	1	—	74
Tetanus	17	49	8	—	67	6	147

Reinforcing Doses.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	59-62	<i>under 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	—	1	9	—	172	22	204
Whooping Cough	—	1	9	—	6	—	16
Tetanus	—	1	9	—	100	6	116

MASS RADIOGRAPHY—CHEST X-RAY.

Location	Examinees		Total
	M	F	
John Collier Ltd.	92	556	648
A.E.I. Ltd.	389	1,858	1,691
Referred to Clinic	1	5	6

Abnormalities discovered

Pulm. T.B. Requiring observation—Not notified	1
Pulm. T.B. Healed—No action	1
Pleural Thickening	1
Normal on investigation	3
	—
	6
	—

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

The basis of the child welfare service is the work undertaken by the Health Visitors. It should be emphasised that the Health Visitor is highly qualified and that besides being a trained nurse she is invariably a fully-qualified midwife and has undergone extensive training for her Health Visitor's Certificate.

The main function of the Health Visitor is the supervision of health of the child up to the age of 5 years. She also undertakes duties in connection with mental defectives, tuberculosis patients, old people discharged from hospital and other duties connected with the School Health Service. It must also be pointed out that the Health Visitors are willing to help the local practitioners whenever they can.

Work done by the Health Visitors during the year 1966.

The total number of effective visits paid :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	..	3,186
2. Tuberculosis	..	..	..	83
3. Mentally Subnormal	..	..	..	79
4. School	..	..	..	69
5. Aged people	..	..	..	43
6. General Health	..	..	..	282

Summary—

Ineffective visits	..	..	..	..	370
Total No. of visits	..	..	..	..	4,112
No. of effective visits	..	..	..	..	3,742
Time (as days) spent on visits (routine, other and ineffective)	..	..	..	..	176
Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor	..	..	..	..	21

CLINICS, ETC., WORK.

Time (as days) spent :—

(a) at maternity and child welfare centres	..	114
(b) at chest clinics	..	48
(c) at medical inspections	..	14
(d) at special schools	..	—
(e) at B.C.G. examinations	..	3

Infant Welfare Centres.

The total number attending the two Centres is shown on the following chart.

Child Welfare Centres — Attendances, 1966.

Centre	Children		Children attending for first time	
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Frederic Street	448 (663)	90 (104)	115 (86)	16 (9)
West View	814 (768)	216 (170)	212 (125)	23 (13)
Totals	1262 (1431)	306 (274)	327 (211)	39 (22)

Figures for 1965 are given in brackets.

Causes of Infant Deaths in relation to age.

DISEASE	under 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1 month & under 3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Congestion of Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congential Heart Failure	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS					8					14

Domiciliary Midwifery.

During the year the County Midwives working in the Borough delivered and nursed 92 cases and attended 118 patients discharged home from hospital before the 10th day making a total of 210 cases. Figures for the previous three years are set out below :—

Births attended by the County Midwives 1964, '65 and '66

	1964	1965	1966
Total births (live and still) ..	357	311	295
Cases attended as midwife and nurse	111	89	92
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day	89	107	118
Total cases attended	200	196	210

Staff — 2 Nurses.

Mrs. E. Fraine, The Bungalow, Grove Street, Hartlepool.

Mrs. K. Naisbitt, 70 Ridlington Way, West View, Hartlepool.

Home Nursing.

There are two nurses working in the town. The figures given in the table below shows the number of visits and new cases, Medical and Surgical over the past three years.

Visits by District Nurses, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

	1964		1965		1966	
	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
General—						
Medical	223	5,362	245	5,422	212	5,467
Surgical	39	975	41	885	34	861
Tuberculosis	14	715	—	1,085	17	809
Mat'nal Com.	17	192	21	280	13	170
Others	—	385	—	269	—	324
Totals ..	191	7,530	307	7,941	276	7,631

Included in the foregoing totals are the following :—

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Patients 65 years and over	129	4,742
Patients under 5 years	—	—
Visits for injections only	—	4,117

STAFF—2 District Nurses

Mrs. O. M. Carter, 7 Clifford Close, West View, Hartlepool
Telephone Number Hartlepool 67581.

Mrs. K. M. Hart, 7 North Drive, West Hartlepool. Telephone
Number Hartlepool 3065.

Care and After-Care.

The stock of nursing equipment made available by Durham County Council and held in store at the Frederic Street Clinic has been in great demand. This easy method of obtaining these necessary articles when required is proving of great help to local practitioners and district nurses in their daily work with the sick.

The School Health Service.

The School Health Service in Hartlepool is the responsibility of the Durham County Council. I am unable to report on the work done by this important service during the year 1966. This information is published in the report of the County Medical Officer.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age for the year 1966 was 14. The Infantile Mortality Rate was thus 48.27 Appendix 1 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for Hartlepool from 1947. The England and Wales figures have been plotted for comparison.

The causes of death on the 14 cases are given in tabular form on the foregoing page.

Domestic Help Service.

This service is continuing its good work and the figures below give the number of cases in Hartlepool for the year 1966.

Routine Cases—

No. of home helps employed during year	..	63
No. of cases attended at 1st January, 1966	..	108
No. of new cases during the year.	..	52
Cases Terminated during the year.	..	48
Cases attended at 31st December, 1966	..	112

Types of cases

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	—
(b) Tuberculosis	2
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	156
(d) Others	2

W.V.S. Welfare Services for Hartlepool 1966

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH W.R.V.S. Centre,
Baltic Street,
Hartlepool.

REPORT FOR 1966.

Clothing. Some 75 families were issued with clothing, with 200 people involved. Recommendations come from various departments of the Local Authority, the Ministry of National Security, and the National Institute for the Blind.

Meals on Wheels. Approximately 30 meals were delivered three days a week. In addition to just delivering the meals, our members have done extra little services, such as shopping, writing letters, and on occasions telephoned for the Doctor, etc. As they have seen need for warm clothing and bedding, they have brought this to the notice of those in charge of the department, and delivered the necessary articles.

Luncheon Clubs. These are held four times a week, twice at Northgate in the Co-operative Hall, and twice at the Old Peoples Club in Miers Avenue. Approximately 144 meals are served a week. Christmas parcels were delivered to both Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Club Recipients.

Old People's Welfare Organisation. The member responsible for Old People's Welfare does a great deal of visiting, and brings hardship cases to our notice.

Our other Services consist of Hospital Trolley Shop, teaching patients Diversional Therapy, Escorting, daily out-patients Canteen, and other occasional Hospital Services.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1966.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

The year's work was adversely affected by staff shortage created by the news early in the year that amalgamation with the adjoining County Borough of West Hartlepool would become effective as from 1st April, 1967. It was thus only possible to maintain continuity of action in Slum Clearance and Smoke Control whilst other routine aspects of our duties including inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway premises Act suffered.

The apparent smooth acceptance of Smoke Control mentioned last year was evident again during the year when No. 2 Order came into action unopposed, and No. 3 Order was submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. Many enquiries were received as to when property was likely to be included in an Order.

With regard to Slum Clearance confirmation was received during the year to the eight Compulsory Purchase Orders submitted in 1965 and during the year the largest single Order ever made by this Council was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This is the last major Order in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme drawn up in 1947, and commented on more fully in the body of the report. This concludes a major operation by a small authority of this size, but nevertheless equally important with clearance is the rate at which redevelopment has taken place and there has at no time been any lack of redevelopment of the cleared areas. Completion of a programme of this magnitude coupled with the fact that this is my last report is perhaps an excuse to look back, and in this direction it is not without interest also to take a look at old reports as a yard-stick for improvements effected in Public Health and Hygiene.

Looking back at these old reports at the turn of the century, one is left with several very distinctive impressions. Deaths from infectious diseases in those days exceeded the number notified annually now, and those deaths did not include deaths from diarrhoea, which at times were over thirty a year. Typhoid, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were common and Smallpox not unknown and in some reports stress was laid on the number of deaths occurring from measles and whooping cough. The death rate at about twenty per thousand and a birth rate of well over thirty per thousand population should be compared with the modern rates and more particularly so the Infant Mortality Rate of 148 per thousand live births, when annual deaths of babies under one year of age often exceeded 100 and, in fact, one report stresses that in one insanitary

part of the town, this rate reached 467 per thousand live births. The reports consistently reiterate "that the Borough of Hartlepool is situate in what ought to be a most healthy situation, being almost surrounded by the sea nature evidently intended it as a health resort, but unfortunately the plans of nature are to a great extent counterbalanced by the existence of a numerous number of insanitary houses and houses with severe overcrowding that were prevalent." Houses were often sub-let to 3 and 4 families. The latter comment is not surprising in view of the fact that the population was 23,000 living in about 3,200 houses on 734 acres of land which included common land, docks and some foreshore, though in one report it is stressed that the overcrowded conditions of housing had been alleviated somewhat by the provision of some new houses in the Throston Ward. Faced with these gross insanitary conditions it is not surprising that there is little mention of food hygiene and other aspects of a modern Public Health Inspector's duties. In a changing world the old Borough has radically changed with much improved housing at a much lower density. Infectious diseases are virtually unknown, and Vital Statistics are comparable with the rest of the Country. In retrospect it may be said that the redevelopment of the Headland area with its outstanding natural amenities could have been carried out in a more imaginative way and though in modern terms the 'Old Borough' may only be a neighbourhood unit or units in a new enlarged Hartlepool, there is little doubt that for the man in the street, it is a healthier and better place to live in than at the turn of the Century or after the war when the major scheme of clearance was started.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. WARD,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

A total of 368 houses were inspected during the year and 882 inspections were made. 112 informal notices were served in respect of 132 houses with regard to nuisances existing thereon and 92 notices affecting 98 houses were complied with. On the authority of the Committee 7 Statutory Notices were served in the year with respect to 13 houses and 8 such notices were complied with in respect of 10 houses. 16 houses were repaired on informal request.

No repairs on default of the owner were carried out during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Dwellinghouses.	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notifiable diseases	21	—	21
Other diseases, Food poisoning	—	—	—
Verminous premises	30	7	37
Dirty premises	2	—	2
Overcrowded condition.. ..	1	—	1
Tenement houses	4	—	4
Housing & Public Health Acts	318	514	832
Water supply	6	—	6
Animals, etc. kept	—	—	—
Supervision of removals ..	154	—	154
Rent Act.. ..	—	—	—

Other Premises.	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tents, Vans, Sheds	4	—	4
Offices, Shops, etc. Act. ..	9	76	85
Offensive Trades	1	—	1
Marine Stores	—	—	—
Accumulation of rubbish ..	6	4	10
Factories with mechanical power	11	6	17
Workplaces	—	—	—
Places of Public Entertainment	—	—	—
Sale of Rag Flock	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	—	—	—
Schools	—	—	—
Hairdressers	10	4	14
Atmospheric Pollution—			
Smoke Control Areas	727	—	727
Visits to gauges	48	—	48
Inspections and observations	32	—	32

Miscellaneous—Action Taken.

No. of complaints investigated during year	198
Informal notices served	112
Informal notices complied with	92
Second or reminder notices sent	69
Nuisances abated without service of written notice ..	16
Statutory notices served	7
Notices abated on default of owner	—
Warning letters sent	3
Interviews with owners	66
Interviews with builders	39

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**DERELICT PROPERTY.**

To date 212 derelict houses have been demolished voluntarily and the majority of the sites thus cleared have been subsequently acquired compulsorily by the Council and redeveloped.

VERMIN INFESTATION.

There has been no variation in the methods used from previous years i.e. liquid and powder insecticide.

The furniture and effects of 154 tenants were inspected and disinfected as necessary prior to rehousing taking place.

One large factory was treated for a flea infestation of the floor and cloakroom accommodation.

A total of 22 houses were treated during the year for vermin infestation as below, not including numerous houses dealt with for black beetles :—

Bug-infested	—	Silver Fish ..	6
Wood-boring beetles ..	—	Earwigs ..	11
Fleas	5	Bees ..	—

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

No adverse comments are called for.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Premises—Fish Curing ..	2	Miscellaneous ..	2
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One establishment carrying on the trade of fish curers had an annual licence renewed for a further period of twelve months.

Curing is now carried on at a relatively small scale.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

The following registrations are effective under this Act—

Persons carrying on business as Scrap Metal Dealers	3
Itinerant collector with no premises	1

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply by the Hartlepool Water Co. has been of satisfactory quality and adequate in quantity throughout the year and no restrictions in use were imposed.

The supply is from boreholes in the adjacent rural area which have replaced boreholes within the urban areas. The new supply is somewhat softer than that of the old supply. Boreholes are used to augment the industrial supply from reservoirs. Boreholes in the built up area are available for emergency use.

The water is hard and there is no plumbo solvent action.

As far as is known all houses have a direct supply of water to the house.

A typical chemical report on the water supply is indicated below :—

OBSERVATIONS.

Appearance	..	..	..	..	Clear, colourless
Odour	..	..	..	..	Slight
Taste	..	..	..	..	Normal
pH value	..	..	..	..	7.5
					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total solid matter (Dried at 180° C.)	..				650
Nitrogen :					
as free & saline ammonia	..	..			Nil
as albuminoid ammonia	..	..			Nil
as nitrate	..	..	..	..	1.25
Hardness : Temporary	..	..			255
Permanent	..	..			190
Total	..	..	..		445
Chloride	..	..	..	..	120
Sulphate	..	..	..	..	150
Alkalinity	..	..	..	..	255
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in					
4 hours	..	..	..	..	Nil
Metals :					
Calcium	..	..	..		101
Magnesium	..	..			47
Sodium	..	..	..		71
Potassium	..	..	..		3
Lead and copper	..	..			Nil
Iron	..	..	..		0.05
Fluorine	..	..	..		1.8

This water is rather hard but it is quite free from contamination with organic matter. The fluorine content is just marginally in excess of the recommended level, where fluoridation is carried out, but it is well within the optimum range.

In the event of a satisfactory bacteriological report the water may be accepted as wholesome.

CONTAMINATED SUPPLY TO WORKS.

A further complaint was received during the year relating to the water supply at a factory where the service to a drinking fountain was connected to an open cistern, the subject of a complaint last year and not rectified, and this time the necessary alterations were made to the service in this and an adjoining factory.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The system in the town is adequate but disposal is by discharge into the sea in an untreated crude state from 5 outfalls all of which are on the foreshore adjacent to built up portions of the town and well used by the public. The two major outfalls are joint ones serving portions of the adjoining County Borough.

Intermittent fouling of the beaches occurs and though there may be no public health hazard the system is objectionable on aesthetic grounds alone and, as has been stressed in the past, some form of pre-treatment could with advantage be applied at the outfalls.

Consultant Engineers' proposals for improvements to the sewage system and enlargement of one joint outfall sewer do make provision for a screening and comminution plant and this can be considered the minimum form of pre-treatment for sewage prior to discharge on a public beach. There is no indication at present when the plan is likely to be implemented.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES—There are none in the town.

HAIRDRESSERS

Hairdressing establishments are subject to byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1961. The conduct of the 12 establishments in the Borough gave rise to no comment.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Industrial Pollution

The major nuisance mentioned in last years report, of dust from a bag filter plant at a pre-treatment unit at a local refractory works, did continue well into the year, but in due course operational modification and improvements in control did bring the nuisance under control. However, overlapping this a nuisance developed from 'low level' dust from within the factory precincts which gave rise to numerous complaints. Apart from faulty maintenance the nuisance could have arisen from an overhead conveyor and loading bay. The conveyor was discontinued and methods for controlling dust in the loading bay are being investigated.

No complaints were received and no nuisance was observed from dust and cement silos used for drilling operations for gas in the North Sea, during the year.

New Furnaces and Chimney Heights

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 6 notices of intention to install furnaces were received during the year and in 2 of the 3 cases involving the provision of a chimney the height was raised to meet the Council's minimum requirement.

It is interesting to note that 2 of the notices to install new furnaces related to the conversion of existing coal fired boilers to new oil fired boilers coupled to an existing low stack which had been built before the Clean Air Act came into force. Whilst it is true to say that the conversion to oil firing automatically controlled will in all probability eliminate the intermittent smoke nuisance that did arise, the sulphur dioxide readings of an adjacent volumetric gauge were by Christmas showing a marked upward trend. As no powers exist to ask for raising existing chimneys under these circumstances one can only hope that managements will use low sulphur content oil as soon as it becomes available.

Atmospheric Pollution—Measurement.

Three volumetric pollution gauges installed in 1961 are operated as the Council is a participating authority in the National Scheme for the Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution. The rate of pollution would appear to be surprisingly high for a seaside town with a good ventilation particularly as there is virtually no locally produced industrial smoke. What little industrial smoke there is will be fairly constant in volume and probably in amount something less than the July/August gauge figures. There is little doubt that the high readings in the winter months are of domestic origin though there is evidence to show that the winter peak is declining.

The detailed results and wind records are tabulated and illustrated graphically in the following pages.

Smoke Control Areas.

No. of Smoke Control Areas in operation	2
Total number of dwellings therein	1,257
Acreage covered	420
No. of Smoke Control Areas confirmed but not in operation	1
Number of dwellings therein	361
Acreage covered	200

All works of adaptation to No. 2 Order were carried out during the year and the Order came into operation on 1st January, 1967. Most of the houses were Council owned and a large percentage, 82% opted for gas fires and water heating—to what extent tenants were influenced by the possibilities of North Sea gas or an unfounded antipathy to closed stoves it is difficult to say, but in No. 3 Order, again mostly Council houses, submitted to and confirmed unopposed and without amendment during the year the percentage opting for gas was 62%.

The work proceeded smoothly with no real difficulties and during last winter there was public comment on the obvious effect the Orders were having on the clarity of the atmosphere.

WIND RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1966.

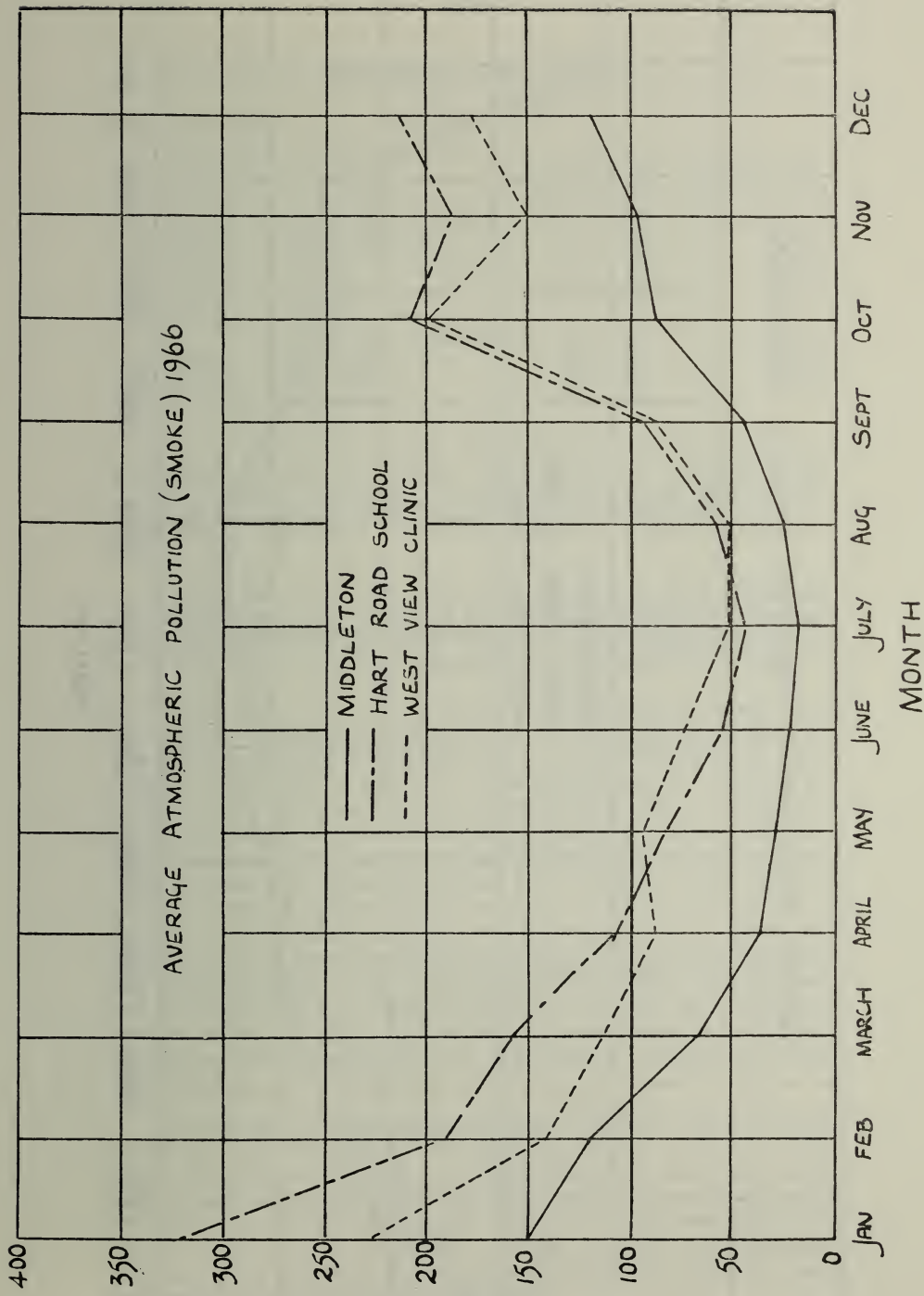
ACTUAL HOURS PERCENTAGE

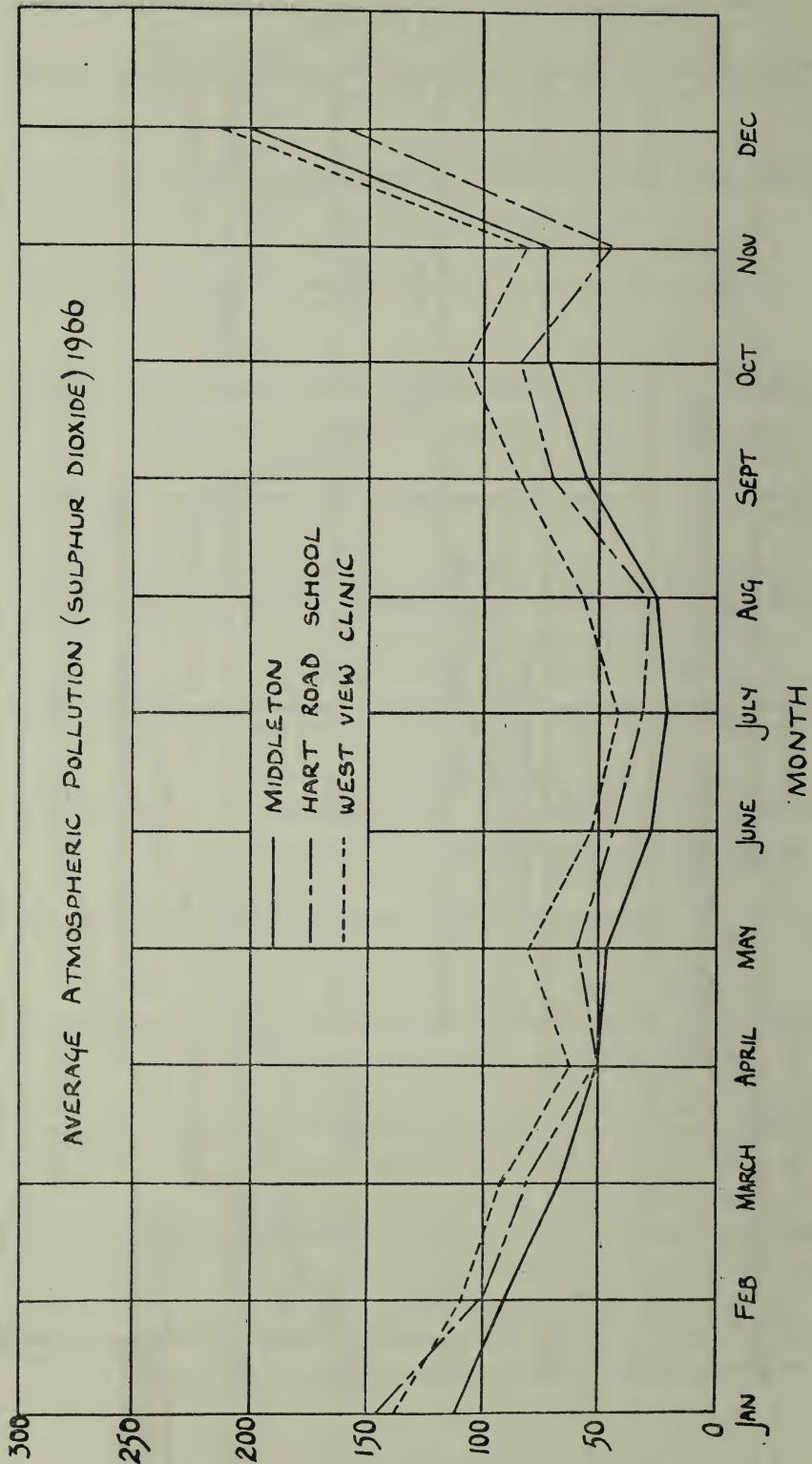
Month	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	No Record	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	No Record
January ..	19.0	144	48	96	60	253	10	69	42	—	2.6	19.4	6.5	13.0	8.1	34.1	1.3	9.3	5.7	—
February..	2.0	119	115	82	65	242	30	0	17	—	0.3	17.7	17.1	12.2	9.7	36.0	4.5	0.0	2.5	—
March....	21.0	16	0	1	11	362	174	152	7	—	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	48.7	23.4	20.4	0.9	—
April	4	118	296	52	9	159	72	10	0	—	0.6	16.4	41.1	7.2	1.3	22.1	10.0	1.4	0.0	—
May.....	14.0	133	34	19	56	312	114	44	18	—	1.9	17.9	4.6	2.6	7.5	41.9	15.3	5.9	2.4	—
June	23.0	131	54	18	27	254	97	95	21	—	3.2	18.2	7.5	2.5	3.8	35.3	13.5	13.2	2.9	—
July.....	64.0	193	31	4	8	167	129	122	26	—	8.6	26.0	3.9	0.5	1.1	22.5	17.4	16.5	3.5	—
August ...	44.0	166	129	30	10	122	81	69	73	—	6.1	22.9	17.8	4.1	1.4	16.9	11.2	9.5	10.1	—
September	14.0	45	10	1	9	252	170	41	178	—	1.9	6.3	1.4	0.1	1.3	35.0	23.6	5.7	24.7	—
October....	53.0	97	39	53	75	232	101	26	68	—	7.2	13.2	5.3	7.2	10.2	31.4	13.7	8.5	8.5	—
November..	79.0	103	86	11	15	170	168	68	20	—	11.0	14.3	11.9	1.5	2.1	23.6	23.3	9.4	2.8	—
December .	36.0	8	16	0	14	247	257	147	19	—	4.8	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.9	33.2	34.5	19.8	2.6	—

SULPHUR AND SMOKE READINGS FOR 1966

All figures in microgrammes per Cubic Metre.

	MIDDLETON							HART ROAD SCHOOL						WEST VIEW CLINIC					
	SMOKE			SULPHUR				SMOKE			SULPHUR			SMOKE			SULPHUR		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	High.	Low.	Ave.		High.	Low.	Ave.	High.	Low.	Ave.	High.	Low.	Ave.	High.	Low.	Ave.
January	445	10	152	332	23	112		874	58	329	399	38	145	507	67	236	359	16	140
February	344	32	129	330	17	91		613	11	184	233	19	101	384	39	141	255	44	110
March	176	22	75	243	18	71		290	50	161	169	31	89	260	40	125	196	41	94
April	79	6	37	172	6	53		186	9	107	104	14	52	165	52	91	167	0	64
May	72	6	34	111	18	47		158	18	79	119	35	60	148	38	86	173	18	79
June	87	10	26	60	11	33		122	19	57	79	20	45	102	38	69	92	24	58
July	63	6	21	61	4	25		130	9	44	127	0	33	87	22	51	99	5	41
August	66	3	26	87	6	30		116	7	53	120	0	31	95	23	55	98	20	51
September . . .	97	6	47	186	0	59		186	31	88	155	13	67	168	31	83	126	20	77
October	220	10	80	156	0	68		763	3	213	174	0	73	759	17	200	220	24	109
November	265	9	93	327	12	63		581	22	178	153	0	41	472	36	157	203	28	84
December	493	16	121	482	0	200		811	61	215	516	0	165	459	29	172	458	14	211





HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Slum Clearance

<i>Area</i>	<i>Date rep-</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Con-</i>
<i>No.</i>	<i>resented</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>houses</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>enquiry</i>	<i>firmed</i>
80	28.6.65	Grove & Union Streets	13	38	1.3.66	17.6.66
81	28.6.65	Brougham Street	8	18	"	17.6.66
82	28.6.65	Henry Smith Cottages	3	6	"	14.6.66
83	28.6.65	Northgate	3	2	"	14.6.66
84	28.6.65	Northgate	3	6	"	17.6.66
85	28.6.65	Balmoral & Warren Tcs., Cleveland Rd., Beaumont St.	22	83	"	24.6.66
87	28.6.65	Union Road	61	155	"	17.6.66
88	28.6.65	Graham Street	25	88	"	14.6.66
89	17.11.66	Malton Street	147	421	"	

During the year the Public Enquiry was held in respect of the 8 Compulsory Purchase Orders, made last year, comprising 128 dwellings housing 126 families of 396 persons and the Orders were confirmed in due course. Rehousing was well in hand at the year end.

During the year 1 Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted for confirmation. This Order, of 147 dwellings housing 145 families of 421 persons, is the last of the Council's major programme drawn up in 1949 and which was scheduled to be completed by 1966.

Whilst for a town of this size the slum clearance programme was a very substantial one, and in fact at one time the authority was listed as one of the 50 towns in the country with a major programme of clearance, it has been no mean achievement to bring it to finality so near the original forecast date. Nevertheless it should not be assumed that this necessarily represents finality in slum clearance, for the standard of property originally scheduled was so low that other houses were apparently good by comparison, but that is not the picture now when these houses are compared with the standard of new Council buildings on cleared sites and elsewhere. Likewise a lot of these houses cannot be satisfactorily improved and it is anticipated that when the prospective revision of housing law and amalgamation has taken place that there will be a comprehensive review of housing in the new County Borough and a lot of existing houses are likely to be scheduled for clearance in the next decade.

More detailed statistical information is given in the following paragraphs and the size of the housing problem tackled can be better appreciated when it is realised that there are only 5,000 houses in the town and when the aforementioned areas have been demolished a total of 1,845 houses will have been demolished by formal action and 212 informally, a total of 2,057 as compared with the 1,964 projected in the original programme which it was anticipated would be completed by 1966.

A total of 85 families comprising 275 persons were rehoused and 84 houses demolished during the year.

Since the resumption of slum clearance a total of 1,517 houses in slum clearance areas have been demolished and redevelopment of cleared sites has been considerable as a total of 108 flats, 24 special dwellings and 475 houses have been built on cleared sites.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

2 houses were closed and 2 families of 7 persons rehoused from Council houses subject to a Certificates of Unfitness.

A total of 212 houses have been demolished, the majority of the sites being acquired by the Council for redevelopment: one private house was demolished during the year.

OVERCROWDING.

It is impossible to give an accurate picture of the present overcrowding position without carrying out a fresh survey.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

A.		1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—	
	(1)(a)	Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	318
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose ..	882
	(2)(a)	No. of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1)) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925-1932	147
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose ..	294
	(3)	No. of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	143
	(4)	No. of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	148
		2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices :—	
		No. of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local authority or their officers	98
B.		Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
	3.	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
	(1)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	11
	(2)	No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	by owners	7
	(b)	by local authority in default of owners ..	—
	4.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
	(1)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	5
	(2)	No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	by owners	3
	(b)	by local authority in default of owners ..	—
C.		Houses demolished in Clearance Areas :—	
		Unfit houses demolished	76
		Badly arranged houses demolished	6
		Fit houses demolished	2
		Persons displaced	275
		Families displaced	85

D. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas :—

4.	Demolished formally or informally under sec. 17 (1)	..	..	..	..	—
	Persons displaced	..	..	..	..	—
	Families displaced	..	..	..	..	—
5.	L.A. houses demolished on certificate of Medical Officer of Health	..	∴	..	..	2
	Persons displaced	..	..	..	..	7
	Families displaced	..	..	..	..	2

E. Unfit houses closed :—

1.	Whole house under sec.s 17(3) or 28	..	..	..	..	—
	Persons displaced	..	..	..	..	—
	Families displaced	..	..	..	..	—
2.	Parts building closed sec. 18	..	..	..	..	—
	Persons displaced	..	..	..	..	—
	Families displaced	..	..	..	..	—
3.	No. separate houses in respect of :— Which Orders have been determined the house or part having been rendered fit..	..	..	..	..	—
4.	No. of underground rooms closed sec. 18	..	..	..	..	—
5.	No. local authority houses certified unfit and closed	..	..	..	..	—
	Persons displaced	..	..	..	..	—
	Families displaced	..	..	..	..	—

F. Houses Improved by Grant :—

	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Standard</i>
(1) Private Houses		
No. of applications submitted separate houses	6	3
No. of applications rejected	—	1
Total No. of houses for which application granted since inception	94	26
Total No. of Grants paid since inception ..	84	25
(2) Council Houses		
No. of houses improved during the year ..	—	—
Total improved since inception	—	—

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

There are 7 tenement type houses in the town and all but one are up to standard. The unsatisfactory one it is proposed to convert into self contained flats with the aid of an improvement grant.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Little use is made of the provisions of this Act by tenants, probably due to the involved nature of the procedure and the time factor in securing repairs to a house.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

There are 162 food premises of all types in use in the town, but owing to staff shortage it was not possible to carry out any routine inspections during the year, a total of only 69 inspections being carried out and 5 notices were served and complied with.

Details of the type of premises are indicated below :—

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Inspections</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Inspections</i>	
Bakers' premises	5	—	Licensed Houses	26	49
Butchers' shops	12	1	Licensed Clubs	9	4
Catering establishments	30	9	Dairies, etc.	2	1
Fish shops wet and fried	8	1	Mobile shops	6	—
			Cold Store	1	—
			Provision shops	63	4

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Act :—

Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Fish Curing House	..	..	..	..	..	2
Provision Shop	..	..	..	..	..	1

Improvements effected to food premises are indicated below :—

Food rooms cleansed or redecorated, lack of cleanliness	3
Defective supply of hot and cold water	.. —
Soap, towel and nailbrushes provided	.. —
Structural defects	.. .. 2
Accumulation of rubbish —
Defective work surfaces	.. .. 2
No First Aid	.. .. 1
Lack of proper clothing —
Defective drainage —
Sanitary accommodation repaired/improved	.. 1

Warnings and Prosecutions.

Three complaints were received during the year as to the sale of unsound food or food containing foreign materials.

Action taken on the complaints, all of which were first offences is summarised below :—

Retailer warned as to sale of mouldy and stale wrapped bread.
Retailer warned as to sale of nut chocolate affected by maggots.
Retailer warned as to sale of tin of unsound pie filling, old stock that had been withdrawn by the manufacturer.

SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Ice cream premises registered for retail sale are nearly all provision shops.

Premises registered are given below :—

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream	1
Premises registered for sale of ice cream	.. 61
Premises registered and selling ice cream	.. 61

and a total of 46 inspections were made for this class of trade,

Except for one premises manufacturing loose ice cream, ice cream on sale in the town from shops is prepacked. Some soft ice cream is on sale from vans.

Of the 44 samples procured for examination for provisional grading under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations from 7 different producers 29 or 66% were provisionally grade I or II, 15 samples were graded III or IV and can be considered unsatisfactory. 10 of the unsatisfactory samples were from a local source and mainly from vans. On inspection it was found to be due to two causes, inadequate sterilisation at the dairy but generally faulty technique in retail vans.

Detailed results are tabulated below :—

No. Producers Sampled	Sample Results			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
7	15	14	7	8

16 inspections of meat and other foods were carried out during the year at retail shops and canteens and weight of food condemned amounted to 2 cwt. 78 lbs.

Food condemned :—			tons cwts. lbs.		
Meat at Wholesale Premises	....	....	—	—	—
Meat at retail Shops	....	....	....	—	—
Cooked meats and meat products	....	....	....	—	10
Canned meats	....	....	....	—	7
Fish ....	....	....	....	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables	....	....	....	—	37
Other Foods	....	....	....	—	24
Total			2 78		

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963.

20 beef carcasses affected with C.Bovis were in accordance with the provisions of these regulations held in the cold store for 21 days and were inspected and stamped before release.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Persons and premises registered under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1960 at the year end are as below :—

Distributors with retail dairy premises in the town	3
Retailed purveyors of bottled milk only	40

1 inspection was carried out during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

38 samples of milk were procured for bacteriological examination of which 30 were from refrigerated pre-payment retail units and 8 from shop counter cold milk dispensers. 7 milks from retail units failed the prescribed tests and the cause was not readily apparent. 1 sample from a counter dispenser was bad and following a complaint by the retailer concerned a sample of milk taken in course of delivery was also unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the producer and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year under review a further 4 premises, 2 offices and 2 shops, were registered. There was a gross total of 95 registered premises employing 365 persons as compared with 100 premises employing 307 persons the previous year.

The pattern of premises registered is principally that of small offices, retail shops and licensed premises though there are a certain number of premises in and adjoining the dock area that are the subject of negotiations with the District Factory Inspector as to which authority has the onus of enforcement.

During the year, owing to severe staff shortage, it did not prove possible to continue the detailed inspection of premises started the previous year and only 9 premises were inspected. Most of the visits carried out, 85 all told, were re-inspections for the enforcement of notices carried out in respect of 38 premises during 1965.

Two accidents were reported, both cuts of a minor nature one in respect of licensed premises and one for butchers premises., It is doubtful if the provisions of the Act are fully appreciated by the owners of the smaller undertakings.

No applications for exemption from the provisions of the Act were made during the year.

The following table summarises the registrations effected by the year end :—

Types of Premises	Number registered during year	Total No. registered at year end	Number inspected	Persons employed
Offices	2	15	—	35
Retail Shops	2	57	9	192
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	2	—	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	19	—	115
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—	17
Total	4	95	9	365
Total Males .. .. .	..	..	..	123
Total Females .. .. .	..	..	..	242

NOT included in the foregoing table are offices attached to factories, docks and local authority offices which are to be registered with the District Factory Inspector.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There is one licensed residential caravan site for 61 vans in the town, which was maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

All private slaughterhouses were closed in 1940 on public health grounds, since when no applications have been received for private slaughterhouses. All slaughtering is carried out at the public abattoir of an adjoining authority.

This arrangement formed the basis for the scheme approved by the Ministry under the provisions of the above Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-1944.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by P.H.I.).

PREMISES 1	No. on Register 3	No. of		
		Inspec- tions 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Author'y	2	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth'y	46	17	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. out-workers' premises)	6	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	54	17	7	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases prosecuted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	7	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
(d) No sanitary acco'dation..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7	6	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

Number notified—Nil.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949—52

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district ..	6064	3
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	77	—
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	67	—
(ii) Mice	10	—
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats/or mice for reasons other than notification	Nil	Nil
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	—	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

APPENDIX I.

